

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

E. CUSHMAN, PUBLISHER AND EDITOR.

"WHAT THOU SEEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Christian Secretary.
SERMONS FOR THE FAMILY. NO. 9.
On the Atonement.

"So Christ was once offered to bear the sins of
many." Heb. 9:28.

The holiness of God is an important attribute
of the Divine character. His law is holy, and
his commands are holy; too holy to be con-
sidered non-essential. No approach can be had to
the tree of life, without a shelter from the flaming
sword. Sin is an abomination in his sight. Sin-
ners cannot be accepted with him without a Me-
diator, Advocate or Intercessor. This difficulty

is removed, and the way provided by the Lord
Jesus Christ. The word "Atonement" occurs
but once in the New Testament, but frequently in
the Old. The word signifies "A cover for sin,"
affording the only hope of ruined sinners, equal-
ly fulfilling the holy law, and suiting the helpless
state of man. The Lord Jesus Christ was once
offered, the Just for the unjust, that he might bear
their iniquities, that he might bear the sins of
many. Two particulars we will notice concern-
ing the Atonement. First, It magnifies and ful-
fills the law of God. Says the Saviour, Lo, I
come to do thy will, O God! He was the Son of
God, and thought it not robbery to be equal with
God. He who knew no sin, became sin for us.
Hence he offered himself without spot unto God.
He being Divine, offering himself in the likeness
of sinful flesh, satisfied the law. Because the
divine law required an equal satisfaction, and as
it was broken by man, by man it must be fulfill-
ed. In the life of Jesus we have an example of
holiness; in his death, an instance of suffering,
of sacrifice, and of satisfaction to the claims of
Heaven. The humanity was slain; his soul was
sacrificed; but the Divinity was not destroyed.

This offering was not made to mankind, nor to a
certain portion of them, but to God, that he might
be just and save one sinner. Yes, he bore the
sins of many. Secondly, The Atonement opens
the door of heaven, or, in other words, prepares
the way of life, and truth, and salvation for the
children of men as sinners. Without this offer-
ing, or cover for sin, no repentance could be
preached; but through this,—through the one of-
fering of our Saviour, life and eternal salvation
are given to all them that obey him. Hence all
the blessings of the gospel, all the hopes of salva-
tion for guilty men, all the heavenly joys of the
Redeemer are derived through the efficacy and
grace of our suffering High Priest. The bene-
fits of this work or satisfaction of our Lord are
many. The Holy Spirit is sent. The word is
inspired. Men are commanded to preach, and
sinners are converted to God. No encourage-
ment is given by the atonement that men will
be saved in their sins. The application of his me-
ritorious blood is necessary to forgiveness. Nor
is there any limitation to its divine efficacy that
can discourage an inquiring sinner, nor that can
furnish an excuse for any who continue in sin.—
For in accordance with this gracious provision it
is said, He that believeth and is baptized shall be
saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned.
Let us all flee to Jesus our shelter, and our eter-
nal home.

The wondrous Grace of our expiring Lord,
Brings Heaven to view in his most holy word,
Opens new regions to the humble soul,
Where floods of light and living fountains roll.
There, blessed Redeemer, we would dwell,
And praise the grace that saves from hell.

E.

For the Christian Secretary.

THE REMEDY. No. 1.

Much has been written of late upon the subject
of "the frequent removals of ministers;"—their
causes, evils and remedy. Though I have been
pleased on the whole with what has appeared in
the Secretary on this subject, yet to my view, the
full remedy has not been brought out.

I have not the confidence in myself to engage I
shall supply all that is lacking; but if I may be
indulged, I will "show mine opinion" which may
elicit others' opinions, and so possibly, in process
of time the ground may be somewhat thoroughly
canvassed, and something like the desideratum
be found.

To say that the pastoral relation is one of im-
mense interest to the church and to immortal
souls, is only to repeat what has often been said,
and well said. To deny this, is to impeach the
wisdom of Him who instituted it, and has blessed
it in innumerable instances, and has ordained it
as a wide medium through which His own glory
appears, and immortal souls are made to live.—
These considerations, together with the happi-
ness and prosperity which has followed to Zion,
upon the settlement of a suitable pastor; and the
distraction, alienation, unhappiness, innerness and
weakness, which she experiences when the pas-
toral tie has been sundered on improper grounds,
all speak with no ordinary emphasis upon the im-
mensity of interest invested in the pastoral rela-
tion.

Were the views of ministers and churches suf-
ficiently comprehensive and clear upon this point,
the relation would not be formed but with deep-

felt and prayerful anxiety, nor dissolved except
with trembling of hearts.

The consideration is awful that when the rela-
tion is sundered, the people and the minister leave
one another, to go each to eternity, in the state
they then are, so far as any further mutual effort
is concerned. They part till the awful curtain is
rolled up, and the scene of eternity is to open up-
on them in that very condition, so far as any fur-
ther labor is concerned for mutual religious bene-
fit!

Has he finished his whole duty to them? is the
question to be settled. And fearful is the respon-
sibility upon pastor and people to settle this ques-
tion aright, before one solitary movement be made
by pastor, by church, by Society, by committee,
or by individuals towards a dissolution of the union.

I despair of all remedies, unless the subject be
considered in all its bearings upon the destiny of
our dying fellow-creatures, and in its connection
with the Judgement day. The pastor is an
AMBASSADOR for Christ, a special messenger
sent with special dispatches from the court of the
"Judge of quick and dead." Think, brethren
in the ministry, think, brethren of the laity, of the
returns to be made out for that tribunal!—
When the pastoral relation is formed, the people
then are summoned to listen to the message of
Christ's special officer; when dissolved, the re-
turns are sealed to the "Judgment of the great
day!"

EUDOLPHUS.

For the Christian Secretary.

NATURAL HISTORY.—NO. 16.

The works of God in the natural world, appear,
when closely studied, to be connected together
from Man, the highest order in animal life,* down
to the minutest vegetable, by one continued chain,
they cannot be separated or divided even into
classes, without some violence to some of the con-
necting links, and it is confidently believed that
the time is not far distant when Natural History
will be studied, not limb by limb, but as one grand
whole.

What for example is a vegetable? Who can
define it, so as not to include animals in the defi-
nition, or give such an explanation as will not ap-
ply equally to animals, as well as to vegetables?
It may not be amiss for every reader, learned or
unlearned, to make the attempt at such a defini-
tion.

Dr. Webster defines the word to be "an orga-
nized body, destitute of sense or motion." It is un-
necessary to refer to any other dictionary, be-
cause it is doubted whether any can afford its sat-
isfaction. But who is there that has not seen the
little sensitive plant, (Mimosa sensitiva) that falls
the instant that it is touched, and then soon rises
again? The *onoclea sensibilis*, (the sensitive
fern) withers by being touched by the human
hand, though the touch of other substances does
not thus affect it. These two plants then are ex-
ceptions as regards sensation. Again there is a
plant called the *oscillatoria*, so named from its
habit of moving backward and forward like a
pendulum. Here then is an exception to the defi-
nition as regards motion. The plant called *Venus*'
fly trap (*Dionaea muscipula*), exhibits more
sensation and motion than many hundreds of the
animals called zoophytes, described in my last
number. This plant is a native of our country,
found principally in the boggy parts of North
Carolina, though I have seen it growing in Geor-
gia. The radical leaves are nearly circular with
small teeth, like appendages or sharp prickles,
thick set around the edges, and spread flat, when
at rest, very much resembling a steel rat-trap;
a sweet liquor exudes from the leaf, that entice
flies, but the instant that a fly touches the
leaf, it springs together, catches and holds the fly,
until it is consumed away, and then again opens
for fresh game. Whether the plant requires the
fly for nourishment, or whether it is merely done
in self-defence, is not ascertained. We perceive,
therefore, the insurmountable difficulty of making
distinct divisions in the natural world.

The district of the naturalist has been confined
to what is usually denominated the 3d kingdom
of nature. 1st, the mineral kingdom, which is
composed of inert matter, only susceptible of in-
crease by the juxtaposition of similar matter.—
2d, vegetables, fixed to one spot, incapable of other
movements than those that are peculiar to their
organization, or than those, which are communi-
cated by neighboring bodies. 3d, the animals,
furnished with instinct, which teaches them how
to distinguish their aliment, and to move from
place to place.

As correct as all these definitions may at first
appear, it requires but little study to discover that
they are wholly indefinite, that myriads of ani-
mals as already described are fixed to one spot,
as well as vegetables, and besides, some vegeta-
bles live and float upon the water, and thus like
animals, they have the power of moving from
place to place.

Again, that vegetables are furnished with in-
stinct as well as animals, would seem to be evident
not only in the fly trap, (*Dionaea*) but who has not
noticed the *Helianthus*, or sun flower, (of which
there are some thirty species known,) that it sel-
dom or never faces the north in our latitude, but
stands so that in some part of the day it can face
the sun. The name *helianthus* is derived from
Helios, the sun, and *anthos*, a flower, because it
was supposed the flower turned with the sun, but
more minute observation has proved this not to

* Man (says Buffon), by his form and the perfection
of his organs, and as the only being on earth, en-
dowed with reason, seems properly placed at the head
of the kingdom of nature. All in him, announces the
Lord of the earth; his form marks his superiority over
all living beings; he stands erect, in the attitude of
command; he can gaze upon the heavens; on his
face is imprinted the character of dignity, the image
of his soul is painted upon his features, and the excel-
lence of his nature penetrates through his material
organs, and animates the expression of his counte-
nance." As we proceed downward from the class of
animals having five senses, sight, hearing, &c., we
find some animals with the number and acuteness to
diminish to 4, 3, 2, and lastly the zoophytes, only one,
that of touch, or feeling, and even this in many species
is scarcely perceptible.

be the fact with this flower, though it is true of the
Sonchus arvensis.

The *Heliotropium* was said by Dioscorides to
turn its flowers with the sun.* Be this as it may,
it is evident that plants are endowed with instinct
as much as many animals, unless to constitute in-
stinct, consciousness or mind is requisite, which
to say the least is questionable. What is it that
makes every plant that grows in the shade, turn,
and often bend down towards the light, but in-
stinct. Every farmer has probably noticed that a
tree standing by the side of woods, sends all, or
very nearly all of its branches, out into the
open field for light, and trees in the road are usu-
ally tall and slender in comparison, because every
one is stretching to reach higher than his fellows,
to obtain the light and sun from above. While
the tree in an open field, is all branches, and
seems quite regardless of extending upward.—
What is all this action but instinct? Who can
tell what this vital principle is?

A better division than the preceding 3 has
been adopted by some modern philosophers, mak-
ing but two classes, the *organic*, embracing all
animals and plants, and *inorganic*, embracing all
minerals, fluids and gases. The organized par-
ticles of the first division of which the animal or
plant is constituted are irritable, that is, susceptible
of contraction upon the application of peculiar
stimulants. It is, in short, what is usually termed
the *vital principle*. While the molecules or
particles of which unorganized bodies are com-
posed, are subject to the laws of chemistry, physics
and mechanics. It is therefore, the state of
irritability or the vital principle, that distinguishes
our conceptions animals and vegetables from
inorganic or inert matter. But how shall we dis-
tinguish animals from vegetables? In the more
perfect animals, the distinction is easy, as between
the horse and grass on which he feeds; but when
certain species like the zoophytes, and certain
plants, approximate so as scarcely if at all to be
distinguished, reference must be had to their con-
stituent parts. Yet even here the great similarity
does not entirely cease, but I have not room to
pursue this point. We however can easily per-
ceive the indefiniteness of Linneus' description,
viz., "Stones grow, vegetables grow and live;
and animals grow and live, and have perception."

Mr. Murat of Geneva once made and publish-
ed many experiments on mineral and vegetable
poisons, and their action upon the system of vege-
tables. His observations were made upon the
kidney bean, (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) and a compar-
ison was made with a plant watered with spring
water. From these trials he concludes first, that
metallic poisons act upon vegetables nearly as
they do upon animals. The poisons appear to be
absorbed and carried into different parts of
the plant, altering and destroying the vessels by
which the sap ascends.

2d. That vegetable poisons, especially those
which have been proved to destroy animals by
their action upon their nervous system, also cause
the death of plants. Whence it is rational to
infer that there exists in vegetables a system of
organs which is effected by poisons nearly as the
nervous system of animals.

Vegetable physiology is an interesting portion
of the science of botany, especially to persons who
are fond of investigation.

Plants are by some botanists classed according
to their cotyledons. All plants and trees that on
first coming out of the ground present two leaves,
are *dycotyledonous*, which class embraces by far
the greatest proportion of vegetables.

Monocotyledons, are such as first come up with
one leaf, as the onion, wheat and grains, &c.

Acotyledons are those plants which were
supposed by Jussieu (probably in error), to have no
cotyledons in their seeds, (cryptogamous plants)
such as mosses, lichens, fungi, &c. Some species
of lichens have been found to flourish at the
height of 18,225 feet, near 2000 feet above the
lowest limits of perpetual snow, through which
they seem to smile.

Of mushrooms or *fungus* plants, 2,400 have
been discovered in the United States. These ex-
hibit no appearance of green herbage. If mush-
rooms be left for a time on a plate of glass, a
powder will be found deposited: this is the seed
or organic germ. Cultivators form mushroom
beds by strewing the decayed plants on pre-
pared beds of manure. (Nuttall's Elementary
work.) They are certainly some of them when
cooked, at least the *agoriscus campestris*, a most
delicious delicacy, but the danger of mistake is
so great, that no one should attempt to cook or
eat them, who is unacquainted with the specific
character.

Polycotyledons are those plants the seeds of
which have more than two lobes; the number of
these is however very small. The hemlock and
pine are of this class. But my limits on all these
points are so contracted that I can only glance at
an idea and leave it, with a hope to excite suf-
ficient interest in my readers, to turn to the book
for satisfaction.

A volume might be written on the subject of
seeds alone. What an almost endless variety of
fruits God has created for the sustenance, com-
forts and luxuries of man and other animals.—
And what is worthy of note, the most cooling
fruits, such as *cucumbers*, pine apples, and all the
species and varieties of *melons*, are natural to
warm climates, as being there most needed for
the comfort of man. This is the good providence

* Linneus enumerates 46 species of flowers which
exhibit the power of opening and shutting at pleasure.
As the dandelion for instance closes its flowers en-
tirely, when the heat of the sun is more than it re-
quires. So of tulips, 4 o'clocks, Evening primroses,
&c.

Say, what impels, amid surrounding snow,
Congealed, the *Crocus* flamy bud to grow?
Say, what retards, amid the summer's blaze,
The autumnal bulb, till pale declining days?
The *Gon* or *Scilla*, whose pervading power
Controls the Sun, or sheds the fleecy shower,
He bids each flower his quickening word obey,
Or, to each lingering bloom, enjoins delay."
H. K. White.

† The highest point man ever trod is, 19,400 feet
above the level of the sea.

of God. How worthy of notice too, is the idea
that the useful, and that which is calculated to
sustain life, is capable of increasing so abundantly,
as for instance, the Indian corn, which with
potatoes are well known to have been first found
in America. A stalk of Indian corn has been
known in a season to produce 2000 seeds. A
sunflower 4000. But this great increase is not con-
fined to the most valuable; it has been calculated
crop, twenty-four thousand, and the second at
this rate 576,000,000. I am peculiarly struck
with the number of different fruits mentioned by
the Rev. Howard Malcom in his travels in In-
dia, as found at the same time in market in the
different cities he visited—from 50 to 72 species.
That so many species should be found in any
market in the course of a year would be remark-
able to us, but that so many should be found in
perfection at the same hour, shows an abundance
well adapted to the extreme heat of a sultry cli-
mate; and also that God is not unmindful of the
wants of his creatures, even though they are ig-
norant of the hand that feeds them.

"The mighty Power from whom these wonders are."

The various methods by which seeds are dif-
fused over the face of the earth, afford one of the
most interesting studies in the natural world.—
The germinating principle seems calculated to en-
dure all kinds of exposure of heat and cold, wet
and dryness. Some are said to vegetate after
being boiled in water—and very many after be-
ing digested in the stomachs of animals. Farm-
ers in England when they wish to raise a quick-
set hedge in the shortest time, feed turkeys with
the haws of a common thorn, (*Crataegus oxy-
acantha*) and then sow the stones which are ejet-
ed, whereby they gain an entire year in the
growth of the plant. (See Lyell, page 20, vol.
ii.) Captain Cook mentions that in the island
of Fanna, one the Hebrides, his Botanist killed a
pigeon and found in its crop a wild nutmeg, but no
such fruit was in the island; this accounts for
the manner in which islands are seeded. Who
has not witnessed the seeds of the dandelion and
thistle floating in the air? How many seeds
attach themselves by hooks and burrs to the
wool of sheep and hair of animals. At the gate of
Montpellier in France, is a meadow set apart for
drying foreign wool, and not a year passes but
that some foreign plant is naturalized in this dry-
ing ground.

Our common thorn apple (*Datura Stramonium*)
says Willdenow, now grows as a noxious weed
throughout all Europe, except Sweden, Lapland
and Russia; it came from the East Indies and
Abyssinia to us, and was spread by quacks who
used it as an emetic. Doubtless it had the same
agency in the U. States. (Though it is now a
valuable medicine in some cases.)

Grasses sometimes flourish in meadows so as
to exclude all other plants; then the insect *Pha-
lana Graminis* destroys the root, the farmer finds
his crop fail, and then new grasses that were be-
fore choked by it, now spring up, and thus differ-
ent species are continued. Squirrels are so ac-
tive in carrying nuts in the woods, that the In-
dians say they plant all the trees. I designed to
notice many other plants, but my paper is full.—
For a beautiful description of the *choleicium au-
tumnale* which flowers in autumn, and sends up its
leaves and fruit in the spring, and flourishes well
here in the garden, see Paley's Nat. Theology,
which also contains many excellent reflections
upon other plants. Bless the Lord, all his works,
and all places of his dominion. Ps. ciii. 13.—
We may adopt the language of poetry and say:

"Ye stubborn oaks and stately pines,
Bend your high branches and adore;
Praise Him ye beasts in different strains—
The lamb must bleat, the lion roar.

Birds, ye must make his praise your theme,
Nature demands a song from you;
While the dumb fish that cuts the stream
Leap up, and mean his praises too."

Yours, AMICUS.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

From the Baptist Magazine.

KARENS.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. ABBOTT, DATED
AMHERST, APRIL 2, 1839.

The last published intelligence from Mr. Ab-
bott, was extracted from a letter dated Maul-
main, Dec. 13, 1838. Rangoon was, for some
time previous to its abandonment by Messrs. Ab-
bott and Simons, as stated in a previous number
of the Magazine, the only station occupied by
our missionaries in Burmah Proper; consequently
all the churches which have been gathered
there, with the many interesting inquirers around
them, are now left emphatically as sheep without
a shepherd, to be scattered and destroyed, or to
be preserved by a gracious and almighty Re-
deemer, to witness the truth of his declarations
and his promises to his disciples, of his infinite
power and constant presence with them to the
end. Their present condition must excite the
sympathy of all who love our Lord and the suf-
fering lambs of his flock;—it calls upon them,
when they pray "thy kingdom come," to remem-
ber these destitute and afflicted disciples, and to
commend them to his grace and protection with
earnest importunity. We have confidence that
the call will not be unheeded; that these and
their oppressed countrymen will often be pre-
sented before the throne; and, that by prayer
and the truth, there will yet be gathered from
among the millions of Burmah, a people for the
praise of the true God.

My last communication to you was from Maul-
main, dated in January, soon after I had retired
from Rangoon, accompanied by Mr. Simons.—
Subsequent events in Burmah Proper have con-
firmed the expediency of that measure. The
officers of the Burmese government, becoming
more and more jealous of foreigners, would of
course look upon us with a suspicious eye, as we
should unavoidably have had frequent intercourse
with the Karens. The country around Ran-
goon has been in a dreadful state of excitement
since we left, arising from a spirit of rebellion

which is abroad in the land. The wound of
Rangoon has slaughtered his fellow countrymen
(whom he calls "rebels") with a merciless hand;
seeking the most inhuman instruments of torture
and death, his imagination could invent. O
when will the reign of blood be succeeded by the
mild reign of the Prince of Peace!

I received a letter a few days since from one of
the Karen assistants at Maubee, saying that the
Christians were suffering no more than others.
Persecution for the gospel's sake has been suc-
ceeded by oppression and plunder, in which all
the Karens suffer alike. He remarked in his let-
ter that he had no hope the country would be
quiet for a long time to come—requested me to
come and visit them, if possible, and concluded
by saying, "Pray for us." My heart bleeds at
every recollection of the sorrows and wrongs of
that ill-fated and long oppressed people. Yet
our consolation is, that Christ, the good Shepherd,
knoweth his own, and will heal all their sorrows,
and guide them safe home to glory.

Since my arrival in these provinces, I have
been itinerating in the Karen jungles, endeavor-
ing to do something for the salvation of souls. I
spent a few weeks on Balu island, west of Maul-
main, where I found a few people who listened to
the gospel with attention. I have also travelled
over land from Amherst to Yey, accompanied by
Mr. Haswell, passing through several Karen vil-
lages never visited before. We had a friendly
reception from some of the villagers, who prom-
ised to learn to read if we would send them a
teacher. Others scoffed, and poured contempt
on the gospel and those who published it.

LETTER FROM A YOUNG KAREN TEACHER.

Mr. Brayton states concerning the writer of
the letter of which the following is a translation,
that "she is a Karen girl whom Mrs. B. employ-
ed as an assistant in her school. She is probably
16 or 18 years of age, the daughter of the chief
of this village, [Done-Yahn.] Mrs. B. told this
girl she had a younger sister, and requested that
she would write to her." Mr. B. transmitted to
the Board a copy of the letter she wrote, with
the translation, which we present to the readers
of the Magazine. DONE-YAHN.

Non Ko-Ya-Pau's book,
sent to the land of America.

We neighbors and friends, who are here, for-
merly we had heard the law of God, not one of
us. Now, God having pitied us, in order that
we might hear his law, has sent white men from
the west to come and bring us His law. We have
heard the glad tidings, but the people do not all
believe God, become his disciples, and trust in
the great mercy of Jesus Christ. That our
hearts may be strong in the Lord, we want the
law of God.

pray to God for us a great deal. Forget God's
disciples who are here, not one of us. We who
have become God's disciples here are very few.
Now, some of the people have heard God's law,
but do not yet see and feel their sins, nor trust
their hearts in God's great mercy. Their hearts
are very wicked, and they do very wickedly.—
We who are here, our hearts are all very wicked-
ed yet; notwithstanding, we who believe God,
and have become his disciples, both children
and grand-children, strive to know and tell the
law of God.

I have become a disciple, also my mother and
father, together with my four older sisters, and
two of my younger brothers. My older brother
and two of my older sisters' husbands, have
not yet become disciples. Their hearts are very
dark and wicked yet, and they do very wickedly.
I pity them very much and pray for them. I want
you to pray for them also. I have learned the
law of God but a little.

Now, you disciples of God, who are in Amer-
ica, that the people here may hear the law of
God, come over here this side among us, and tell
the people the law of God. Come among us and
learn the Karen language. Now, we have only
one cherah (teacher) and ma-ma, and one ma-ma
without a cherah.* The teacher's wife came
among us, that she might tell us the law of God.
She has come. She came to learn the Karen
language, but was not able to learn rapidly, for
sickness had hit her very much indeed. She has
learned our language a little.

Now, the desire of my heart is, that the ma-
ma's youngest sister would come here among us.
Come quickly; learn the Karen language;
teach the grand-mothers and children, and tell
the people about the law of God.

Ma-ma's younger sister, now do come quickly,
it is my heart's very earnest desire.
Non Ko-Ya-Pau, her book of tidings sent to
God's disciple, in the land of America.

A recent communication from Miss Macomber,
dated Done-yahn, April 29, 1839, brings the
cheering intelligence that there are still access-
ions to the church in that place. Three con-
verts were baptized by Mr. Osgood, on the 28th.
One of them is son-in-law to a chief who has
manifested much opposition to the gospel. An-
other is the wife of an aged member of the
church, who was herself formerly a violent op-
por, and used all her influence to dissuade her
husband from embracing Christianity. The lit-
tle girl, mentioned in the letter of Miss M., on
page 218 of the last volume of the Magazine,
named Elizabeth Stoney, was baptized the month
before.

* Among the Peglo Karens.

REVIVAL IN LOUISVILLE.—Rev. Thomas J.
Fisher, aided by Rev. T. F. Seig, commenced a
protracted meeting in this city, at the first Baptist
church, on the 20th ult. Large crowds have
attended his ministry, and some ten or twelve
persons have been added to the church, while ma-
ny others express much anxiety about the salva-
tion of their souls. For the last few days Bro.
Fisher has, from extreme debility, only been
able to preach every other night. The exer-
cises, however, have been kept up both day and
night by the brethren.—Banner and Pioneer.

My last communication to you was from Maul-
main, dated in January, soon after I had retired
from Rangoon, accompanied by Mr. Simons.—
Subsequent events in Burmah Proper have con-
firmed the expediency of that measure. The
officers of the Burmese government, becoming
more and more jealous of foreigners, would of
course look upon us with a suspicious eye, as we
should unavoidably have had frequent intercourse
with the Karens. The country around Ran-
goon has been in a dreadful state of excitement
since we left, arising from a spirit of rebellion

which is abroad in the land. The wound of
Rangoon has slaughtered his fellow countrymen
(whom he calls "rebels") with a merciless hand;
seeking the most inhuman instruments of torture
and death, his imagination could invent. O
when will the reign of blood be succeeded by the
mild reign of the Prince of Peace!

I received a letter a few days since from one of
the Karen assistants at Maubee, saying that the
Christians were suffering no more than others.
Persecution for the gospel's sake has been suc-
ceeded by oppression and plunder, in which all
the Karens suffer alike. He remarked in his let-
ter that he had no hope the country would be
quiet for a long time to come—requested me to
come and visit them, if possible, and concluded
by saying, "Pray for us." My heart bleeds at
every recollection of the sorrows and wrongs of
that ill-fated and long oppressed people. Yet
our consolation is, that Christ, the good Shepherd,
knoweth his own, and will heal all their sorrows,
and guide them safe home to glory.

Since my arrival in these provinces, I have
been itinerating in the Karen jungles, endeavor-
ing to do something for the salvation of souls. I
spent a few weeks on Balu island, west of Maul-
main, where I found a few people who listened to
the gospel with attention. I have also travelled
over land from Amherst to Yey, accompanied by
Mr. Haswell, passing through several Karen vil-
lages never visited before. We had a friendly
reception from some of the villagers, who prom-
ised to learn to read if we would send them a
teacher. Others scoffed, and poured contempt
on the gospel and those who published it.

LETTER FROM A YOUNG KAREN TEACHER.

Mr. Brayton states concerning the writer of
the letter of which the following is a translation,
that "she is a Karen girl whom Mrs. B. employ-
ed as an assistant in her school. She is probably
16 or 18 years of age, the daughter of the chief
of this village, [Done-Yahn.] Mrs. B. told this
girl she had a younger sister, and requested that
she would write to her." Mr. B. transmitted to
the Board a copy of the letter she wrote, with
the translation, which we present to the readers
of the Magazine. DONE-YAHN.

Non Ko-Ya-Pau's book,
sent to the land of America.

We neighbors and friends, who are here, for-
merly we had heard the law of God, not one of
us. Now, God having pitied us, in order that
we might hear his law, has sent white men from
the west to come and bring us His law. We have
heard the glad tidings, but the people do not all
believe God, become his disciples, and trust in
the great mercy of Jesus Christ. That our
hearts may be strong in the Lord, we want the
law of God.

pray to God for us a great deal. Forget God's
disciples who are here, not one of us. We who
have become God's disciples here are very few.
Now, some of the people have heard God's law,
but do not yet see and feel their sins, nor trust
their hearts in God's great mercy. Their hearts
are very wicked, and they do very wickedly.—
We who are here, our hearts are all very wicked-
ed yet; notwithstanding,

I HAVE DONE GIVING.

A gentleman of high respectability, and a member of the church, made this remark the other day, when informed that an application was about to be made to him, in behalf of some charitable object. "I have done giving," said he. When I heard of this remark it awakened in my mind a train of reflections, which I have thought it might not be amiss to communicate.

"Done giving!" Has he indeed? Why? Has he given all? Has he nothing else to give? Has this disciple done what his Master did? Was he rich, and has he become poor for the sake of others, that they, through his poverty, might be rich? O no! he is rich still. He has the greatest abundance—more than enough to support him in elegance, and enable him to leave an ample inheritance to his children. What if he has given a great deal? He has not impoverished himself, but is probably richer now, through the favor of Providence, than he would have been had he never given any thing. Now if, by honoring the Lord with his substance, his barns, instead of being emptied, have been filled with plenty, he had better continue this mode of honoring him. He should rather increase than arrest his liberality.

"Done giving!" Why! Is there no more need of giving? Is every want abundantly supplied? Is the whole population of our country furnished with the means of grace? Is the world evangelized? Have missionaries visited every shore? Is the Bible translated into every language and distributed in every land, a copy in every family, and every member of every family taught to read it? Are the accommodations for widows and orphans as ample as they should be? Is there a house of refuge for every class of the human family that needs one? Or have the poor ceased from the land? O no! There are no such good reasons as these for ceasing to give. Why then has he done giving? Is it because others do not give as they ought? But what is that to him? Will he make the practice of others his rule of conduct, rather than the precept of Jesus Christ? If others do not give, so much the more should he. Will he add another name to the list of niggards?

Does he feel worse for having given away so much? Has it made him unhappy? Is his experience different from that of the Lord Jesus, who said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Has he, who thinks he will give no more, been led to that conclusion by having found that what has been given hitherto has done no good? And is it so, that no good has been done by all the Bibles published, and all the tracts distributed, and all the missionaries sent abroad into our own land and into the world; and all the schools established, and all the children taught to read, and all the civilization introduced, and all the asylums opened, and all the poverty relieved? Has no good been done? Good, great good has been done by what has been given; but still more will be done by what shall be given hereafter. Bibles can now be printed at a cheaper rate than ever, and a large number of our charitable operations have been carried on with great economy which can be learned in no other way. And yet at this time, when a dollar goes so far in doing good, here is a man who says, "I have done giving!" If I had his ear for a moment, I would ask him if he has done receiving—if God has done giving to him. I would ask him, moreover, if he has done spending, or done hoarding, or done wasting. Now, if he has not, he surely should not stop giving. When he ceases to waste, to hoard, and to spend, except for the most necessities, then he may stop giving, but never till then.

"Done giving!" that is, done lending to the Lord! Done sowing and watering! Done offering the sacrifice with which God is well pleased! Done making the widow's heart leap for joy, and bringing on himself the blessing of them that were ready to perish! Well, I am sorry—sorry for the sake of the poor, and the sick, and the orphan, and the ignorant, and the heathen.—But no less sorry am I for the man's own sake. Poor man! poor with all affluence, for there is really no one more poor than he, who, with the ability to give, has not the inclination. He has it in his power to give, but not in his heart. He is enriched with abundance, but not with liberality.

"Done giving!" well then, if he will not give his money, he must keep it! Had he not better freely give away some of it, than to wait for it all to be torn from him? The thought that he has given, will be at least as agreeable a meditation in his dying moments, as the reflection that he spent, or that he laid it up.

I hope that the gentleman who said "I have done giving," will recall his resolution, and taking revenge on himself for having made it, give more liberally than ever.

NEVINS.

CHILDREN.

It is sometimes said that a child's time is not worth much; some even say, they send their children to school to get them out of the way.—But parents sometimes find that they do learn some things very young. Children "learn to go astray as soon as they are born, speaking lies." And to their joy, too, they sometimes find, that when very young children have the facilities afforded them, they lay a foundation for such a superstructure, as makes men hold up their hands in wonder. The mother of Baron Cuvier, I remember to have heard, would have her son recite his Latin to her every morning before going to school, although she did not understand a word of it, because she had an impression that, on the whole, spring was the time to cast in seed. His schoolmates and his teachers wondered how it was, that the little Baron always had so good a lesson, and France has still wondered how Cuvier came to be so great a man; the secret was, he was schooled upon his mother's lap.

THE SCRIPTURES.—From recent calculations it appears that all the Bibles printed before the formation of Bible Societies, amount only to two millions of copies, and since that time twenty millions have been printed. That is, ten times more in the last thirty or forty years, than in the three hundred years before; which is an hundred fold more in one year. Is not this a sign of accelerated progress to the cause of Christ?—*Puritans.*

WELL-DIRECTED BENEVOLENCE.—"First a meeting-house and then a school-house," was the noble motto of our pilgrim fathers when making for themselves a home in the wilderness of America. We are happy to know that this same principle occasionally actuates their sons, who leave New-England for a residence in the far West. A very few of those who call themselves Baptists," have recently erected a house of worship in Quincy, Illinois, toward which Dea. E. Turner, formerly of Livermore, in this State—though in moderate circumstances—paid five hundred dollars. It will be remembered that five hundred dollars in that new country, is more than as many thousands in New England.—*Advocate & Baptist.*

A FACT.—"I wish I could join a Temperance Society," said a little boy about six years old, who stood shivering in one corner of a miserable habitation, rendered so by ardent spirits. "You are not old enough," replied his mother, "you can't understand it." "I guess I am old enough to know better than to drink whiskey," was his reply.

From the Baptist Advocate.

Extract of a Letter to the President of the American and Foreign Bible Society.

Liverpool, 3d, Dec., 1839.

DEAR BROTHER.—The Committee of the Baptist Union gave me a kind reception on the 25th of last month, and passed resolutions to present a remonstrance to the British and Foreign Bible Society, at the meeting of their committee on the first Monday of the month. A committee of seven brethren, of which John Howard Hinton was chairman, was also appointed to draft a plan of operation for a new Bible Society, in case the British and Foreign Bible Society refused to retract their steps. This plan is to be laid before the quarterly meeting of the Baptist Union on the 17th of December, and decided steps will then be taken, if the British and Foreign Bible Society holds to its old course against the Baptists.

I have visited Leamington, Derby, Nottingham, Birmingham, Rochdale, Manchester, Liverpool. In public and in private, as opportunity offered, I have presented the subject of my mission, and it has met not only with a patient hearing, but with evident tokens of approbation. A Bible Society will no doubt be formed in England; but our brethren here think it best that I should not begin to collect money or obtain subscriptions, till after some plan of operation is adopted. I have only received one pound sterling, and that was sent to me without solicitation, to be a beginning of the new Institution.

I sail for Scotland to-morrow, and am requested to visit the churches as extensively as possible, to prepare the way of the Lord. In two or three weeks I shall be able to communicate to you important and definite information respecting the movements of our English Baptists. My arrival has been hailed with joy by all the brethren, and is likely to be attended with the happiest effect.

I am, dear brother, yours truly,

ARCHIBALD MACLAY.

From the Philadelphia Baptist Record.

BAPTISM ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.—This solemn ordinance was administered after the Scriptural mode, to thirty-eight professed believers in Christ, on New Year's morning, in the Delaware, at Kensington,—in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators. The day was clear, and notwithstanding the intense coldness of the weather, hundreds had assembled at an early period of the morning; and up to the hour of baptizing, viz., 11 o'clock—the streets and avenues leading to the place were lined with an eager crowd of expectants: There could not have been less than from two to three thousand persons, who had assembled to witness this lovely, this animating spectacle. Brother Shadrack of the New Market Street Church, led the way into the stream, and with the assistance of his ministering brethren, Gillette and Moore, and two of his deacons, who alternately handed the candidates in and out of the water, baptized 15 males and 15 females within the time of twenty minutes by our watch, without the least interruption, and with the utmost order and decorum. Then followed brother Gillette, of the Eleventh Church, with five candidates, and lastly, came brother Higgins of the Third Church, with three; making in all thirty-eight who in this solemn and public manner, gave themselves to the Lord, renouncing the "world, the flesh, and the devil," and were baptized in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Among the converts were to be seen grey-headed men and women, the middle aged, and the young, several of whom to our knowledge have been a long time halting between two opinions, and who have at last ventured to trust the Saviour. It was a precious and a solemn season to all the followers of Jesus, who stood by and beheld the willing converts follow the dear Redeemer down into the liquid grave. It was a day that will long be remembered by many who were present.

On last Lord's day morning, 16 happy converts followed the footsteps of the Saviour, and were immersed in the baptism of the 10th Baptist Church of this city, under the pastoral care of Bro. Kennard. The same day they were received to the fellowship of the church.

We learn verbally that a good work has been in progress in Hanover, N. H., that more than thirty have been baptized.—*N. H. Bap. Register.*

A ministering brother writes us under date of Brentwood, N. H., Jan. 6, 1840, as follows:—"About thirty individuals have indulged hopes since the revival commenced in this place, the greater part of whom are young men in the morning of life. We hope the good work has not yet ceased."—*Chr. Watchman.*

WE learn that br. N. MARSHMAN WILLIAMS, late a member of the Newton Theological Institution, has received the unanimous call of the Baptist church in New Sharon, Me., where he has been laboring for some time past, to become their pastor, and that he will be ordained on the 20th inst. Sermon by his father, Rev. N. W. Williams, of Beverly, Ma.—*Chr. Watchman.*

Jesus lived for you, and requires in return that you should live for him.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, JANUARY 17, 1840.

The Resurrection of the Dead.

The following remarks on this interesting topic, are furnished us by a much esteemed brother, who in by-gone years has been "at home" in the editorial columns of the Christian Secretary.—They are mainly gleaned from the pages of Harris' "Great Teacher," but with many alterations, transpositions and additions, to bring the subject within the scope of a newspaper article.

We may infer from the teaching of our Lord, that the bodies raised will be identical with those committed to the grave. "They that are in their graves shall come forth." "Of all that the Father hath given me, I will lose nothing, but I will raise it up at the last day." Indeed the very term resurrection implies this identity, otherwise, the bodies produced in the last day would be, not a resurrection, but a creation, like that of the first man. And the design of the resurrection requires it; the purposes of justice demand that the beings, who shall appear in judgment, should be the identical beings who have been here on probation. To the objection of the sceptic, that the rapid waste and supply of our animal frame, the succession of bodies we may be said to inhabit, renders this identity inconceivable, we deem it sufficient to reply in the language of Christ, "ye do err, not knowing the scriptures nor the power of God." In this language, he dismisses the question of its possibility, by placing the resurrection of the body at once into the hands of omnipotence. It should, however, abate the confidence, if not entirely silence the objector, that, on his principle, neither punishment nor rewards would be justly dispensed, even in this life; since the material structure changes so rapidly, that in the lapse of a few years, not a particle of the primitive body remains. He would not think of asserting, we presume, that he himself is not now the identical individual he was at the time of his birth; that the decrepit body of the aged debauchee is suffering unjustly for the intemperance of his youthful frame; that it would be unrighteous to punish the murderer for a crime which he perpetrated when his body was composed of other particles; or, that he himself in consequence of a similar change, has no title to property left him a few years ago. His common sense protects him from such absurdities in the affairs of life, and we will leave him to assign to himself a reason, if he can, why it should desert him only in the province of religion; let him say what is the interpretation to be put on the conduct of him who receives an inheritance in religion, and who receives that hostility by availing himself of weapons which he would not stoop to employ against any other object.

But among the various triumphs of the resurrection day, one will be the triumph of common sense; and let him remember that, even while he has been cavilling, and we replying, the hour of retribution has come nearer, and that the indestructible principle of conscience, the principle which runs through our being, giving continuity and identity to that being, through an eternity of existence, has actually gathered strength while we have thus been communing, and increased its store of materials, for joy or woe.

Besides, it should be remembered, the resurrection is not a final act; it is to take place in suberviency to the divine purposes of retribution, so that the principles of the holy government of God require that it should embrace all mankind, both good and bad. Less than the resurrection of all, would not satisfy the claims of the righteous Judge. Were one of his people to be lacking, his mercy could not be satisfied, his mystical body would be maimed and deficient in an essential member. Were one of the ungodly to be absent, his justice could not be satisfied.—All will be raised, every age, every nation, every family, every individual of all the posterity of Adam. Death shall behold its empire vanish in a moment, by the insurrection of all its subjects armed with immortality.

In view of this doctrine of the gospel, what a blaze of light is thrown upon the prospects of a christian in death! Dense as the gloom is which hangs over the mouth of the sepulchre, it is this spot, above all others, where the gospel, if it enters, shines and triumphs. In the busy sphere of life and health, the gospel encounters an active antagonist, the world confronts it, aims to obscure its glories, to deny its claims, to drown its voice, to dispute its progress, to drive it from the ground it occupies. But from the mouth of the grave the world retires, it shrinks from the contest there, it leaves a clear and open space, in which the gospel can assert its claims, and unveil its glories without opposition or fear. There the infidel and the worldly look anxiously around, but the world has fled and left them helpless. There the Christian looks around, and lo, the angel of mercy is standing close by his side. The gospel kindles him a torch, which not only irradiates the valley of the shadow of death, but throws a radiance into the world beyond, and reveals it peopled with the animated spirits of those who have died in Jesus. It tells me that a day will dawn on the world, when Jesus, assuming an aspect of infinite benignity, will say in effect of all the sleeping saints, as he said of Lazarus, "I go to wake them out of sleep."

How vast the immortal awakening! Who can lift his mind to the greatness of the occasion? Where is the height from which we can command a view of the sublime spectacle? In prospect of it, Jesus said, "The hour is come that the Son of man should be glorified. Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, it bringeth forth good fruit." As the first fruits of them that sleep, he has arisen and appeared before God, the certain pledge of the great harvest home.

Reader, are you dead, and your life hid with Christ in God? If so, hold fast that thou hast, that no man take thy crown. If yet unrenewed, prepare to meet thy God!

Our Tract Society.

The Board of the Baptist General Tract Society have published an urgent appeal to the pastors, churches, and friends of the denomination, in behalf of the Society, which, in common with so many other benevolent operations, is crippled and suffering for want of means. We find that we have not room for the whole of this appeal, and we make the following extract:

It is now 15 years since your society commenced the holy work of distributing the truth, and guiding the perishing to Christ through the instrumentality of Tracts. In these labors God has abundantly blessed us, and many precious souls can testify to the usefulness of those winged messengers of mercy that we have sent abroad over the land, wherever God has accompanied them by the energies of his Holy Spirit. The importance of circulating Tracts therefore is no longer problematical; their utility is no longer a matter of experiment; you must be satisfied from what is known of the good which has resulted from their circulation both at home and in foreign countries, that it is of incalculable importance to the cause of Christ not only to continue but enlarge the operations of the Baptist General Tract Society. We address you dear brethren as men of business—men, perfectly familiar with the common transactions of trade, and consider it unnecessary to dwell upon the impracticability of printing and circulating tracts without the requisite means, more particularly so, when they are sold at cost or gratuitously bestowed. This simple statement will lay before you the fact, that the expenses of necessity must be paid out of the funds which are contributed for general purposes. This fund for general purposes during the last four years, has averaged only about \$1600, a sum far too small to enable the Society to do much, either in stereotyping and printing new Tracts or in gratuitous distribution. Several of our most valuable tracts are now out of print; shall they remain out of print? Almost every order that comes to our Depository calls for one or another of these publications, and we are unable to supply them; shall this continue to be?

We have frequent and urgent requests for free grants of our publications, from Texas and the Valley of the Mississippi. Shall these Macedonia cries be heard and not answered? Now dear Brethren will you not take hold of this matter and render us assistance? us do we say? Is not the cause yours? Will you not say, the Board of the Baptist General Tract Society must, yes! it shall be sustained?

We regard the Tract Society as one of the most important channels of benevolent labor among us, and we feel it our duty earnestly to second the appeal thus made in its behalf. Shall it be that the Baptists of the United States will shrink from their duty, because so many claims are now so urgently presented? True, brethren, it is a pressing time, a time of unusual need with all our benevolent societies; and it is moreover an embarrassing time in money matters generally—but these are the very occasions for the manifestation of genuine Christian zeal, Christian liberality, Christian consecration. Are we prepared to say that we are not able to meet these demands? Can we stand up before God, and plead inability to answer the claims which in his providence He is making upon us? It cannot be.

In connection with this subject, we commend the article in a preceding column, headed "I have done giving," to an attentive perusal. Brethren, have any of you done giving?

A BAPTIST BIBLE.—In copying the incident we narrated a few weeks since, respecting "a book on baptism," the Kentucky Banner and Pioneer says:

The above reminds us of an anecdote that we somewhere heard or read, to the following effect. A little boy was learning his Sunday School lesson, which happened to be the eighth chapter of Acts, when he came to that part of it which treated of the baptism of the Eunuch, he said to his mother, (who was a pious Pedobaptist) "La, mother, this is a Baptist bible." "No, my son, it is not; what makes you think so?" "Why, because it says here, they went down into the water, both Philip and the Eunuch, and he baptized him; and that is just the way I have seen the Baptists do."

BALTIMORE.—A letter from Br. George F. Adams, pastor of the Calvert street church, Baltimore, is published in the Religious Herald, in which he states that the revival in that church, as well as in some others, still continues, and indeed with increasing interest. Sixty have been added to his church alone, by baptism, within two months past. The church was constituted in February, 1835, with ten members—it now numbers one hundred and sixteen.

ORDINATION.—The Religious Herald publishes the ordination of Br. Joseph Fox to the work of the ministry, at Beulah, King William Co., Va., on the 21st ult. Br. F. graduated at the Columbian College, and studied theology for a short time at Newton.

WE are much in want of money. Verily, we hope.

The Judgment Day.

At various periods within a few centuries past, men's minds have been excited, and at times very much alarmed, with the apprehension of the immediate approach of the general judgment. We have noticed recently a great deal of speculation on this subject, originating, we presume, from the preaching of a Rev. Mr. Miller and one or two others, who profess to have ascertained the precise period when the universe will be summoned to the bar of God, to receive the final award.—Few, it is true, have much faith in such predictions, but many have set about examining the prophecies relating to this event, giving interpretations, &c., apparently with a mere spirit of curiosity, and communicating their opinions through the newspapers. All such speculations are useless and vain—"ye do not inquire wisely concerning them." So far as any of us are concerned, the judgment is close at hand—it may be next year—it may be next week—it may be to-day. The day of death, to each one of us, is to all practical intents the day of judgment, and in this view of the subject the judgment is "at the door." The dying day seals us to the judgment day; and after we leave this world, we shall find that to us all "a day will be as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day." It becomes us then, to-day, to act precisely as though before another sun should rise, "the day of the Lord should come, in the which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, the elements melt with fervent heat, the earth also, and the works that are therein, be burned up." Behold, I come as a thief. Blessed is he that watcheth and keepeth his garments.

Temperance Meetings.

The weekly Free Discussion Temperance Meetings in this city, are continued, with evidently increasing interest. The meeting last Tuesday evening, was held at the North Congregational Church, and attended by a very large assembly. The discussion was resumed upon the question introduced last week—"Ought the traffic in ardent spirits, as a drink, to be prohibited by law?" Messrs. Copeland, Bushnell and Sprague strongly advocated the rightfulness and expediency of such a law, as soon as public sentiment can be brought to sustain it, although they all doubted the expediency of forcing a measure of this kind, until the public mind was better prepared for it than at present.

Mr. T. M. Allyn came out boldly and frankly against the right of any such enactment—pronouncing it unconstitutional, an interference with individual rights, and not the best method of promoting the temperance cause.

Mr. L. Kennedy, Jr., spoke in opposition to the license system, and against all laws which "did not reach the seat of the disease,"—marking on the absurdity of denouncing the traffic as so full of evil, and yet licensing a portion of the community to sell "according to law."

The audience were much interested, and a wish was manifested by a large portion of them, to protract the meeting beyond the usual hour of adjournment, but as many were desirous of leaving, it was thought best to adjourn. The next meeting will be held at the South Baptist Church, on Tuesday evening next, when the same subject will be resumed for discussion.

For ourselves, we were glad to see one gentleman honestly and fearlessly taking ground on the negative of the question, and we give him credit for having performed his part well. We are told that public sentiment will not sustain a prohibitory law on this subject, and probably this is the fact; but then, why should not public sentiment give us its reasons? We hope it will not shrink from doing so. Let us have all sides, and then we shall be sure to get the truth.

RELIGION AT WASHINGTON.—A correspondent of the New York Observer draws rather a brighter picture than some others have done, respecting the present state of moral and religious feeling in Congress. He states that he never witnessed in any assembly more apparent reverence and devotion, than is manifested in the House of Representatives, during the prayer with which the session is opened each morning. A Congressional prayer meeting is sustained regularly by those members of Congress who are professedly pious. It would be gratifying to know how many professors of religion there are in the two Houses—at least, we hope that the number is large enough to make it gratifying.

WISCONSIN.—We have received from Eld. R. Griffing, a copy of the Minutes of the first anniversary of the First Baptist Association of Central Wisconsin, held with the Baptist church in Prairie Village, Oct. 23, 1839—Richard Griffing, Moderator; Jason Lothrop, Clerk. This infant body consists of 7 churches, with 5 ministers, and but 130 members. The Circular Letter is upon the evils of covetousness. It is interesting to see these beginnings of good things among our brethren at the West; and the perusal of the proceedings of these "little ones" cannot but excite earnest prayer that they may speedily become a "strong nation."

MOTHER'S MONTHLY JOURNAL.—We ought to have noticed this work before. It will be seen by the advertisement in another column, that a change has been made in the editorial department, but we feel warranted in assuring its patrons that this change will not at all diminish the interest or the deservedly high reputation of the publication. It is one of the most valuable and useful periodicals in the land, and we should be gratified to see it in every family. Mr. G. Robins, Jr., is the agent in this city.

The sum of \$10,000 was collected at the late Centennial contribution of the Rev. Mr. Boardman's Methodist church in Philadelphia.

THE AFRICANS OF THE AMISTAD.

The trial of this case came on before the U. S. District Court at New Haven, (Judge Judson presiding,) on Tuesday, the 7th inst., and terminated on Saturday last. Nothing material was elicited on the trial, except what has already been published in the newspapers generally. On Monday morning, Judge Judson delivered his decision, which was quite elaborate, and in writing. The substance of it is as follows:

1. That the negroes were recently from Africa, and were never legally slaves—therefore they cannot be restored to the Spaniards.
2. That they be delivered to the Executive of the United States, to be returned to Africa.
3. That Antonio, (the cabin boy,) being a slave, must be given up to the heirs of Capt. Ferrar.
4. That salvage be allowed to Lieut. Gedney on the vessel and cargo, and that Capt. Green's libel for salvage be dismissed.

When the result was made known to the Africans, as might have been expected, they manifested the most lively emotions of joy and thanksgiving. We are informed that they all express the strongest wish to return to their native land, and we are sure that no friend of humanity can help rejoicing with them at the result of the trial.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—Our brethren and friends who have exerted themselves in procuring new subscribers for the Secretary, will please accept our grateful acknowledgments. We have received "New Year's Presents" to the number of about forty additional subscribers, during the three weeks past, but this is not a tithe of the number that ought to be added, in order to give the paper a reasonable support. Are there no others who can lend us a helping hand, by inducing their friends to become subscribers? Will the pastors of churches especially remember us?

In forwarding money to us, we beg our subscribers to recollect, that by handing it to the Postmaster, and requesting him to send it, the money can come free of expense. This is according to the instructions of the Postmaster General, which we published a short time since. We have had to pay double postage two or three times lately, on small sums of money.

Much obliged to brother Wyckoff, of the Baptist Advocate, and the more so as every body respects his judgment and talent, both in conducting his own paper, and his opinions of others. We shall endeavor to do our duty in every respect; and we bid Br. W., God speed in his duty, praying always that he may be guided therein by wisdom from above.

"THE OTHER SIDE."—We have received a communication on the other side of the question relating to the Removal of Ministers. We regret that it came to hand too late for insertion this week—it shall appear in our next.

The Quarterly Paper of the American and Foreign Bible Society is just received. We shall make some extracts next week. The receipts for the last three months amount to but \$2,770 42.

THE LICENSE LAW.—New Haven, Granby, Southington, Suffield, Waterbury, Windsor, Middletown, Wallingford, North Haven and North Branford have disposed of the license question in the same manner as this city—allowing all persons to sell spirits for the current year. Bristol, Bolton, Coventry, Farmington, Haddam, Durham, New London and Plymouth have prohibited the sale entirely for any purpose whatever. We have heard from no other towns.

MELANCHOLY.—Miss Eliza Lewis, of New Britain, put an end to her life at her brother's house in that place, on Wednesday last week. She had been for some time in a state of mental alienation, and had once or twice before attempted suicide by taking laudanum. On this account her friends had generally kept a close watch of her, but on the day referred to, she seized a moment when she was unobserved, took her brother's razor from a closet, stepped out back of the house, and had been gone but two or three minutes, when she was found dead, with a dreadful wound across her throat, the jugular vein completely severed, and cut indeed almost through the neck. She was 23 years of age. Her afflicted friends have our sincere sympathies in this melancholy visitation.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., the bill for the armed occupation of Florida, (granting to 10,000 armed settlers 320 acres of land each,) was ordered to a third reading, and the discussion upon it continued on the three following days. On Thursday, Mr. Abbot Lawrence presented a memorial from the American merchants in Canton, China, relating to the interruptions of trade there, and representing the lives and property of American citizens to be in great jeopardy there at the present time. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Judiciary Committee have reported a bill for taking the Sixth Census. Mr. Wright, from the Finance Committee, has brought forward the Independent Treasury bill, in about the same form as last year.

The House of Representatives have been almost wholly occupied in discussing the New Jersey contested election case, on a motion to refer all the testimony and documents to the Committee on Elections. On the 13th, the motion was carried by a large majority, and the whole subject accordingly referred.

FIRE IN JAMAICA.—The Cornwall (Jamaica) Chronicle of Nov. 22d, gives the following account of a large fire at Savannah-la-Mar:

An alarm of fire was given in this town on Saturday night at about 10 o'clock, and on repairing to the spot, it was found that the inner part of the store of Mr. M. J. Segre, sen., was in flames; the front door of the same was immediately broken open, but from the strong north breeze blowing at the time, the roof of the store was very soon on fire, and with a rapidity that beggars description, the devouring element reached and totally destroyed the following buildings, viz:—Mr. M. J. Segre's dry good store. Mr. Jacob Segre's retail shop, a new building. Do. dry good store, a large new building. Do. out offices, all new. Mr. Anthony Munroe's retail shop. Do. dry good store, a very large, new, and splendid edifice. Do. out stores and offices, all new. Miss Mary Buddie's dwelling house and out offices. Mr. Thomas Bird's store and out offices. Miss Ann Dewsbury's retail shop and out offices.

Some of the papers have stated that this fire was an act of incendiarism, and was done by the negroes. We have not seen nor heard any proof of this, however.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT!

STEAMBOAT LEXINGTON BURNED—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE. We have to-day to communicate the tidings of the most melancholy steamboat accident which has ever occurred in our waters. The painful intelligence reached this city on Wednesday, and is confirmed by the following ship which we have received from the office of the Bridgeport Farmer. How distressing the recital!

Our citizens were alarmed on Monday evening, by the appearance of a great light at some distance west, on the Sound, which was generally believed to be a steamboat on fire. Nothing conclusive, however, was heard in regard to it till the arrival of a boat from New York, on Tuesday afternoon, which brought the melancholy intelligence that the light was occasioned by the conflagration of the Steamboat Lexington, which was entirely destroyed, and that all on board except three perished. One of the survivors, Capt. Hilliard, of Norwich, this State, whom we have seen and conversed with, came on here in the boat.

The Lexington left New York at 3 o'clock, P. M. for Stonington. About half past 7 o'clock, when off Eaton's Neck, L. I., the wood-work, casings, &c. about the funes, was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was immediately given, and all efforts to subdue the flames proving unavailing, the pilot headed the boat directly for Long Island shore. In about 15 minutes it was found the tiller-ropes were burnt in two, and the boat consequently unmanageable. The engine, however, kept in operation, under a heavy lead of steam. The three small boats were got out with all possible haste, but they swamped soon after they struck the water, in consequence of the speed at which the steamer was going towards shore. A life-boat, which was aboard, was also launched, but by some means, in a few minutes unfortunately lost. No relief, therefore was obtained from either of the boats. When the Lexington had got within about two miles of the shore, her engine suddenly stopped. All hopes of escape to the shore, except by clinging to such articles of freight as would sustain them, were now cut off. The freight of the Lexington consisted principally of cotton, on which some of the passengers tried to save themselves, but none succeeded except Capt. Hilliard and a fellow passenger, both of whom got ashore of a single bale on which they kept together till 5 o'clock in the morning, when the strength of Capt. Hilliard's companion failed him, and he fell off and was drowned.

Capt. H. continued upon his bale of cotton till 11 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, when he was taken off by a sloop which went out from Southport, having been exposed about 15 hours. Two others, clinging to a fragment of the boat, were also rescued by this sloop: one the engineer, the other the fireman of the unfortunate boat. The bodies of two others, one a colored woman, were likewise taken from a part of the wreck, on which they had perished from cold.

The number on board, Capt. H. thinks, was not less than 175, of whom, 150 were passengers, out of which, he believed himself to be the only one saved. Among the number were five or six women, and two or three children. The scene on board was awful beyond description. The fire being midway of the boat, cut off all communication from one end to the other. The passengers crowded together in the bow and stern, moaning and bewailing their fate, till compelled to cast themselves into the watery deep, to escape the flames.

The boat drifted with the tide, and sunk at 3 o'clock off our harbor.

GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The committee appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature to examine the votes for Governor, reported on Monday last, that Marcus Morton is elected by a majority of one vote!

DEATHS IN HARTFORD IN 1839.—The whole number of deaths in the town and city of Hartford, the last year, exclusive of the Alms House and West Hartford, was 181. In 1838, the number was 168. —*Courant.*

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

SLAVERY IN CUBA.—From a gentleman long residing in Cuba, we have recently obtained the following statements.

The population of Cuba, is now about one million. 40 estates belong to resident Americans, and were lately purchased. Some of the Spaniards think our countrymen are emigrating to Cuba, with a view to take ultimate possession, a la Texas.

Up to 1835, Bozal negroes, that is, Africans recently imported, to the number of fifteen thousand, were delivered over to the Spanish authorities, to be instructed in some trade, agreeably to the arrangement between the Spanish and British governments; but most of them were publicly sold in the market, the same as other slaves—that is, their services were sold for 5 to 10 years; some of them being sent to the mines, and some to the other side of the island. Very few of them will ever probably recover their liberty. It is the practice, when a slave dies, to put one of the Bozals in his place, and thus his identity is lost. Since 1835, the Mixed Court turn the Bozals over to the British Islands. In that year, considerable numbers of slaves were shipped from Cuba to Texas. There is not a slave on the island legally educated. The mortality of slaves in Cuba, is very great, owing chiefly to their being excessively overworked. In the towns, the yearly mortality is about 3 per cent; on the breeding farms, 5; on the coffee plantations, 5 to 7; and on the sugar plantations, 10 to 15! There is no increase by births on the plantations. In 15 years, the slave population would be swept away, except for the foreign slave trade.

The slaves on sugar plantations, from December to May, have only 4 hours for sleep. On the coffee plantations, they work moonlight nights. The proportion of sexes on the sugar plantations is 30 females to 70 males. The proportion of females is larger on coffee plantations. Of the Africans imported contrary to the treaties and to law, the proportion of females is from 30 to 35 per cent.

Slaves are badly fed in Cuba. They have no ground to cultivate for themselves. They are shut up nights promiscuously in large enclosures called barracoons, having no roofs. Much of the whipping is for sealing the walls.

General Tacon was Governor General for four years. He took away twenty-eight thousand dollars, perquisites of office! He received ten thousands a head on all persons brought into the Havana District from Africa. Yet the importations are contrary to law.

For nearly a year, no cargo of negroes has been brought to Cuba under the Spanish flag; but they are brought under the flags of Portugal and the United States.

Dr. Channing's publications on Slavery have found their way to Cuba, and their contents are privately circulated in Spanish manuscripts.

CHINA.—Letters have been received from the American Missionaries at Canton, which say that Lin, the high commissioner, has made inquiries respecting the religion and customs of the Europeans and Americans, more true and more intelligent than have been made by any Chinese before; and that he has in his employment four men who can speak English, one of whom spent two years in the missionary school at Cornwall, Ct., and another is son of Leang-Fa, a Chinese convert to Christianity, who for some years has been very zealous and bold in distributing tracts, and making other efforts to benefit his countrymen.

THE MAYORS OF NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.—It is a new and interesting fact, that these officers both adopted the total principle in receiving their friends on new-years day, furnishing no intoxicating liquors. This is a good sign. The mayor of New York is in the Administration party, and the mayor of Brooklyn is Whig. This sort of coalition indicates no small gain to the temperance cause. —*N. Y. Evangelist.*

SUMMARY.

LOSS BY FIRE OF SHIP HAROLD, OF BOSTON, AND LOSS OF FIVE LIVES.—Ship Harold, of and for this port, from Calcutta, was destroyed by fire at sea, Oct. 26, lat. 43 S., lon. 26 25 W., and five persons, Mr. Henry Parkman (grandson of the late Samuel Parkman, Esq.,) of Boston, one of the supercargoes, Mr. Henry Irving of Boston, Mr. Bell of New Hampshire, (son of Gov. Bell,) passengers; Mr. Samuel P. Nash, first officer, of Boston, and one seaman, Capt. Howes, Mr. William Austin, another supercargo, the second officer, and the remainder of the crew, after being 7 days in the long boat, landed about 30 miles north of Pernambuco.

The loss by the Harold, including vessel, cargo, freight, &c., is supposed to be nearly, if not entirely covered by insurance at eight offices in this city, to the amount of \$111,000. —*Boston Daily Advertiser, Jan. 11.*

RASH EXPERIMENT.—The Philadelphia (U. S.) Gazette publishes the following account of the sudden and awful death of one of the workmen engaged at the brewery of Abbot and Newlan, Philadelphia, who proposed to his employers to clean one of the empty vats by a process used in Germany, viz: with alcohol in it. The experiment was new, and he was told to proceed with caution, and was especially admonished not to take a light with him into the vat. Darn, however, descended into the immense place, capable of containing two hundred barrels—but contrary to orders, he took with him a candle. After having scattered about a gallon and a half of alcohol, he accidentally dropped the candle. The whole liquor exploded, to the great consternation of the people round. Attempts were made to take the sufferer from his position, but in vain, and he was finally taken out of a hole cut in the side of the vat, most shockingly mangled. He was taken immediately to the hospital, but survived but a few hours.

WILLIAM TELL OUTDO.—We learn through the Centreville, Md., Sentinel, that on Christmas day, a party of whites and blacks assembled at a shop or store about two and a half miles from Elkton, where, as is customary on such occasions, after punishing the errand for some time, they had a trial of skill at target-shooting. After this was over, two of the best "shots," among them, a white man and a black man, declared they could shoot the hat from each other's head, without injury to the person. Accordingly they agreed to make the trial. It was settled that the black man should shoot first, which he did, shooting the hat from the white man's head without injuring his person. It was now the white man's turn to try his skill; and, both having taken their stations, he levelled his gun and blew the brains out of his more skilful but unfortunate rival.

FACTORIES BURNED.—The stone Cotton Mill in Attleboro', owned by Messrs. Draper & Tift, was burnt Friday night, together with the whole of the machinery and stock. The mill was run by Mr. Samuel Shove, of this city. The factory was insured by the Georgia Insurance Co. for \$3,000, and the machinery and stock for \$7,000 at the American office of this city.

On Friday morning, the Satinet manufactory belonging to Messrs. Eddy, of Pascoag, Burrillville, was burnt down, together with the stock and machinery. Messrs. Eddy's loss about \$8,000; insured for \$5,000. Mr. F. C. Dudley run the mill, his loss \$2,000; no insurance. —*Providence Journal, Jan. 13.*

FALL OF MATAMORAS CONFIRMED.—By the arrival of the brig Samuel Houston, from Matagorda, which port she left 27th instant, certain intelligence of the capture of the town of Matamoras, by the Federalists and volunteers from Texas, has been received. The siege commenced on the 12th instant, and lasted three days, during which there is said to have been great slaughter on both sides—60 to 90 of the Texans, alone, being killed.

After the place had surrendered, the officers of the Centralist party were permitted to depart for the interior without molestation, private property, in all cases, being respected—when the Government troops and the inhabitants of the town proclaimed in favor of the Federalists, greeting the raising in the city of their flag with long and deafening cheers. —*N. Orleans Bee, Dec. 31.*

TRADE WITH CHINA.—The London Morning Herald of Dec. 6, says: "We have received information from a source upon which we can confidently rely, that Lord Palmerston has forwarded a note to the United States minister, intimating that it is the intention of her Majesty's government to blockade the Chinese ports rigidly, if circumstances render it necessary."

Will our government suffer our trade with China to be interrupted in this way? Because, forsooth, the Chinese authorities did as they had an undoubted right to do, to destroy certain cargoes of a contraband and death-dealing drug, is it a just and honorable cause of provocation against them? If England blockades the Chinese ports, upon such pretences, her moral influence will be lost, and her efforts in behalf of emancipation and religion, will be regarded as mere hypocrisy. —*New World.*

A STRAY OSTRICH.—Persons on the road between Belchertown and Ware, N. H. on Tuesday last week, at a particular moment, witnessed an occurrence which probably never took place upon American soil before—an ostrich, at the very top of his speed, outstripping the velocity of the fleetest horse. Macomber's caravan was coming from the east, and the stage from the west had turned out to let them pass, when just as the cage containing the ostrich was in the act of passing, a gust of wind struck it, and from its great height upset it, and broke the teamster's leg. The ostrich made his escape.

Five soldiers deserted from this garrison last Friday night, and in crossing the ice on the American channel, three of them broke in and were drowned, another retreated and was brought back to Kingston, and one got safe over to the States. —*Kingston (U. C.) Herald, Jan. 7.*

SOMETHING SINGULAR.—We conversed yesterday with a little girl of five years, who has a mother of 25, a grandmother of 45, a great-grandmother 65, and a great-great-grandmother of 85, all living! It adds to the singularity of the event, that each of the parties, from the youngest to the oldest, is the "only daughter" of her parents. We should be right glad to see the whole five taking tea together. It would warm the heart. —*Boston Transcript.*

Considerable excitement exists on the desert little sand bank near the Narrows, called Coney Island. Some of the Mexican diggers buried some years since by Gibbs, the pirate, have been found, and the beach is now strewn with diggers. The amount of this gold fishery, it is said, is already some thousands of dollars. The whole of the plunder from the Vineyard, which Gibbs and his associates took out of her before scuttling, was \$54,000. —*Evening Star.*

A great fire occurred at Terre Haute, Indiana, Dec. 23d, destroying 10 or 12 brick and wooden stores, near the Court House, all of which were reduced to ruins. Total loss \$100,000—one half covered by insurance.

A MILLINER CHEATING THE POST OFFICE.—A Boston milliner who purchased a bill of goods in New York, and wished to advise the house of their safe arrival, directed a newspaper to the office, addressed James G. Smith, Translated, Genoa means, Goods All Reached in Good Order. —*Providence Courier.*

The Mormons have commenced the publication of a paper called "The Times and the Seasons," at their new settlement in Illinois. It announces the departure of twelve members of their persuasion, called apostles, for England.

A bill has been introduced into the Texan Congress, to expel all free colored people from the country.

U. S. SENATOR.—The Hon. Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, was on Tuesday, elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of New York. He received 19 votes in the Senate, and 69 in the House.

Judge White, of Tennessee, has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate on Thursday, Mr. Brown read a bill to repeal the charter of the United States Bank. It allows one year for the institution to wind up its business.

In the House, Messrs. McElwain, Knissemacher, and Crispin, were appointed a committee to bring in a bill for the repeal of the charter of the United States Bank.

The charter of the Bank of Montpelier, Vt., expired on the 1st inst. The bills are not received at the Suffolk Bank.

FIRES.—At Stoneham, Mass., last week Sunday, during divine service, the meeting house took fire from a stove pipe. The house was entirely consumed.

The Saturday previous, the India Rubber factory at Lynn was burnt down.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET.—The New York papers of yesterday mention a decided improvement in the money market since the first of January. The banks are discounting more, and money is becoming more plenty. —*Courier.*

CHEAP ENOUGH.—We learn from an authentic source, says the Chicago American, that fifteen thousand bushels of wheat were sold a few days since at Marshall, Calhoun county, Michigan, at thirty cents a bushel.

The French Ministry have appointed Commissioners to proceed to their West India Islands to report on the best means of drawing up a law for emancipating the negroes.

A man has been arrested at Hallowell, Me., for murdering his wife. The crime was perpetrated, as such deeds generally are—in a fit of drunkenness.

A ruffian, named Skinner, at Toronto, U. C., stabbed to death a young man named McCaul, during a dispute in a grocery, about wrestling.

During the last three months, 200 fires have happened in London, attended with the loss of 16 lives.

MODERN GREEK NEWSPAPERS.—More than ten modern Greek newspapers are published in Greece, the Ionian Islands and Turkey. We observe that the journals published in Greece, in respect to loyalty, political penetration and personal abuse, are inferior to those of no civilized country. The well established popular formulas, "the rascal," "the scoundrel," "the stupid booby," "the consummate puppy, who don't know the difference between a wind mill and a frigate," "the adventurer who came barefoot from the interior of Germany to tell us how to man a ship," "the beggar whose father was a miller by trade, and had more titles than shirts," and "our most glorious, charming, most gracefully gracious Queen, the fourth of the Graces and the tenth of the Muses, has walked out this morning" are to be met with in almost every one of them. Fortunately, however, for the people, the language of most of these journals, owing to the foreign education of the editors, is so rich in German, French, Italian, Russian, and English idioms, and so well decorated with ancient Greek obsolete words, that they are much better understood by foreigners than by the body of Greeks. We understand that the holy Synod of Constantinople have succeeded in suppressing the *Journal of Constantinople*, a very useful newspaper, and easily understood even by those of limited education, and on that account perhaps more obnoxious to their holiness. One of the editors of this Journal was Dr. D. Stamatidis, a graduate of Washington College, in this State. —*New Haven Record.*

He that attempts to cut with the back of a knife will fail in his object, and cut his own fingers. The same strength and patience that, rightly applied, would suffice to loosen a knot, will, if misdirected, only tighten it. Thus, rational beings may be laid hold of the wrong way; and those who might have been useful are rendered mischievous by calling into exercise their bad feelings and passions instead of their better. If you want to induce persons to do any good action, or to win them to goodness in general, you are much more likely to succeed by kindness than by harshness and reviling. Even the worst of men, whom neither threatenings, nor insinuations could subdue, have not been proof against the power of kindness.

SINCERITY.—To practice sincerity, is to speak as we think; to do as we profess; to perform what we promise, and really to be what we would seem and appear to be.

MARRIED.

At Lebanon, on the 14th inst., by Rev. N. Wildman, Mr. Daniel Wildman, Jr., to Miss Hannah Sweet, both of Lebanon.

At Colchester, 10th inst., by Rev Mr. Arnold, Mr. Benjamin T. Otis, to Miss Francis J. Clark, daughter of the late Zeleas Clark.

At Guilford, on the 5th inst., Mr. Chas. Stone, to Miss Lydia, daughter of Mr. Lindsey Bane, Jr.

At Westport, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. William Dennison, Mr. Daniel F. Lacy, to Miss Sarah E. Hall.

DIED.

In this city, 11th inst., Mrs. Jane Chester Hovey, aged 35, wife of Prof. S. Hovey, and daughter of late Thomas Chester, Esq.

In this city on the 9th inst., Wm. J. Atkins, aged 45 years.

At Wethersfield, on the 29th ult., Mr. Ichabod Crittenton, aged 65 years.

At Middletown, on the 6th inst., Mr. Talcott G. Blake, aged 25.

At Middletown, on the 10th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Amasa Bacon, aged 55.

At Mansfield, on the 4th inst., Mr. Jonathan Dunham, aged 81—a revolutionary soldier.

At Canaan, Mr. Wm. Rockwell, aged 70.

At Tolland, Mr. Samuel R. Kingsbury, aged 86, a revolutionary soldier, also in the battle at the taking of Burgoyne.

At Goshen, on the 2d inst., Mrs. Mary Griswold, aged 100 years, lacking 5 months.

At North Haven, on the 5th inst., Horace Stiles, Esq., aged 40, late Representative of that town in the General Assembly.

At his residence in Lebanon, recently, brother Saxton Bailey, aged 69 years. Brother Bailey embraced the gospel when about 60 years old, and has by his devotion to the cause of God, given good evidence of the genuineness of his conversion. He became a member of the Baptist church in this place soon after his conversion, and continued with us until soon after his death.

He was punctual in Christian duties. In private and family devotions he was regular, and often took a part in the meeting for prayer and conference. His residence was about 3 miles from our house of worship, yet when his health would permit, he was uniformly present on the Sabbath, and at our covenant meetings. He was a constant reader and supporter of the Christian Secretary, and felt a deep interest in the benevolent institutions of the day, and though he has given the use of his property to his widow during her life, he has remembered the Foreign and Home Missions in his last will. Brother Bailey died very suddenly. He was taken ill in the morning, and died at evening, the same day. In his death, the widow has lost a kind husband, and the church a valuable member. He rests from his labors, and his works do follow him. N. W.

In Lebanon, Jan. 8, Electa, wife of Robert Champin, aged 37. She has left a husband, 5 children, and a numerous circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. Sister Champin has been for a number of years a consistent member of the Baptist church in this place.

In this place. During her protracted illness, she manifested great patience and Christian resignation; at no time was she heard to complain, but often expressed her entire acquiescence in God's dealings with her. She often expressed much sorrow that she had done so little for the cause of God while in health; also an earnest desire that Christians would be more active in the Saviour's cause, and that sinners might be converted. When her friends or neighbors called to see her, she often had an appropriate word of advice on the subject of religion for them. As she drew near her end, her confidence in the Redeemer remained unshaken, and she even had a desire to depart and be with Christ, which is far better. In her last moments she enjoyed what the poet expressed,

"Oh if my Lord would come and meet,
My soul would stretch her wings in haste,
Fly fearless through Death's iron gate,
Nor feel the terrors as she passed."

Those who were present when she fell asleep, might well say, "let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." N. W.

Receipts for the week ending Jan. 14.

H. Burgess, 2 00; Mrs. Anderson, 2 00; B. Remington, 2 00; D. Grover, 10 00; W. Case, 20 50; J. Buckland, 5 00; L. Ensign, 2 00; M. Butler, 2 00; W. F. Olmstead, 2 00; S. M. Jennings, 2 00; L. B. Ward, 2 00; Joel Hurlbut, 2 00; Wm. Young, 2 00; R. Dickinson, 2 00; Daniel Lincoln, 2 00; Berkeley Edwards, 2 00; Mary Beckwith, 2 00; Cha's Weeks, 2 00.

The Hartford County Temperance Society will meet in Bloomfield on the 4th Tuesday, 28th day of January, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Services in the afternoon at half past one.

D. HEMENWAY, Secretary.

A Court of Probate holden at Suffield, within and for the district of Suffield, on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1840.

Present, LUTHER LOOMIS, Esq. Judge. This Court doth direct the administrator on the estate of Miron Remington, late of Suffield, in said district, deceased, represented to be insolvent, to give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear (if they see cause,) before the Court of Probate to be holden at the Probate Office in said district, on the 3d day of February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate, by posting said order of notice on a public sign post in said town of Suffield, nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt, and by advertising the same in a newspaper published in Hartford.

Certified from Record,
LUTHER LOOMIS, Judge.

HATS.

THE Fall Fashion for Hats received; we shall be pleased to show to our customers a fine assortment of Fashionable Hats of various materials. All in want of a good article will please examine our assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

HOADLEY & CHALKER.

Nov. 22. 36.

MOUSELIN DE LAINES.

NOW opening a variety of styles and qualities, some dark and black grounds, for sale cheap for cash, by

A. F. ALPHESS.

Nov. 22. 36.

BOOKS.

CHRISTMAS and New Year's Presents—A great variety of these, for sale by the subscriber.

Also, The Moss Rose, a beautiful little volume, Edited by C. W. Everett, just published by

GURDON ROBINS, Jr.

December 27, 1839. 41

Mothers' Monthly Journal.

EDITED BY

MRS. ELIZA C. ALLEN.

PUBLISHED BY BENNETT AND BRIGHT, UTICA, N. Y. THE fifth volume of the Mothers' Monthly Journal will commence on the first of January, 1840. It will be under the editorial charge of Mrs. ELIZA C. ALLEN, wife of Rev. I. M. Allen, a lady of superior gifts and attainments, and deeply interested in the objects of the Journal. The publishers cannot but indulge strong confidence that under her care the work will continue to maintain its deservedly high character, and merit the approbation it has hitherto enjoyed. The publishers have an assurance from the late editor, and from valued contributors, that they shall continue to labor with head, heart, and pen, to promote the best interests of the maternal relation, the evidence of which will be given in the articles which they, from time to time, will be enabled to furnish.

The great objects and plan of the Journal will be pursued as hitherto, and we earnestly solicit those who have kindly acted as agents, to continue their valuable services, and where there is no agent, pastors of churches, of any denomination, are respectfully desired to solicit some suitable person to act as such.

It will be remembered that postmasters are permitted to forward letters to publishers, enclosing pay, free of charge.

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POETRY.

TIME.

To-day is added to our time,
While yet we sing it glides away,
How soon shall we be past our prime,
For where, alas! is yesterday?

Gone—gone into eternity;
There every day in turn appears;
To-morrow—O! 'twill never be,
If we should live a thousand years.

Our time is all to-day, to-day,
The same, though changed; and while it flies
With still small voice the moments say,
'To-day, to-day—be wise, be wise.'

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROPHECIES FULFILLED.

The evidence arising from the fulfillment of prophecy that the Bible was given by divine inspiration, is at once edifying to the believer and confounding to the infidel. "God in his goodness hath afforded to every age sufficient evidence of his truth. Miracles may be said to have been the greatest proofs of revelation to the first ages, who saw them performed. Prophecies may be said to be the great proofs of revelation to the last ages, who see them fulfilled." It does not comport with the design of this little manual to embrace all the predictions of the Bible, nor even the principal of those which relate to all the momentous subjects of prophecy. Those which relate to our Lord Jesus Christ alone would require a whole volume. It is designed to notice, and that as briefly as possible, only a few of those relating to nations and countries, the fulfillment of which is remarkable, and the proofs of which are manifest to all observers, even in our own days. For further information the reader is referred to Keith on the Evidence of Prophecy.

THE ARABS.

The Arabs claim their descent from Ishmael, the son of Abraham. Concerning him, an angel of the Lord announced to his mother, before his birth: "I will multiply thy seed exceedingly, that it shall not be numbered for multitude. Behold thou art with child, and shall bear a son, and shalt call his name Ishmael; his hand shall be against every man, and every man's hand against him; and he shall dwell in the presence of his brethren." Gen. xvi. 10-12.

The divine promise concerning Ishmael has been wonderfully verified. In a few years the family of Ishmael was so increased, that in Gen. xxxvii. we read of Ishmaelites trading into Egypt. His posterity was multiplied exceedingly in the Hagarites, probably so called from his mother Hagar; in the Nabatheans, who had their names from his eldest son Nebaioth; in the Itureans, so called from his son Itur; and in the Arabs or Saracens, who overran a great part of the world, and who remain to this day a numerous people. Ishmael himself subsisted by rapine in the wilderness; and his posterity, in every succeeding age, infested Arabia and the neighboring countries by predatory incursions. Every petty chief, in his own district, considers himself a sovereign prince; and though seemingly divided, they are all united in a sort of league. "They live in a state of continual war with the rest of the world, generally robbers by land and pirates by sea. And, as they have been such enemies to the rest of mankind, it can excite no surprise, that, in return, mankind have always been enemies to them. In every age, travellers have been obliged to traverse their country in caravans or large companies, with arms for their protection, and to defend themselves from the assaults of these freebooters, to march with their sentinels, to keep watch like an army—so literally has the prediction been fulfilled, "his hand shall be against every man."

As to that part of the prediction which declares, "he shall dwell (or tabernacle) in the presence of his brethren," it has been remarkably fulfilled. The country of Ishmael is situated in that part of the globe where society originated, and the first kingdoms were formed. The greatest empires of the world arose and fell around them. They have been secluded from correspondence with foreign nations, and thus through ignorance and prejudice remain attached to simple and primitive manners. In the early period of their history, they were united as allies to the most powerful monarchs of the east; under Mohammed they carried their arms over the most considerable kingdoms of the earth: through successive ages the caravans of the merchant, and the companies of Mohammedan pilgrims, passed regularly over their deserts; even their religion has undergone several total changes. Yet all these circumstances, which it might be supposed would have subdued the most stubborn prejudices, and have changed the most inveterate habits, produce no effect upon the Arabs; they still preserve, unimpaired, a most exact resemblance to the first descendants of Ishmael.

A sensible and penetrating eye-witness, after having lately visited an Arab camp, and examined their peculiarities, writes—"On the small computation, such must have been the manners of these people for more than three thousand years." Thus in all things verifying the predictions given of Ishmael at his birth, that he in his posterity should be a wild man, and continue to be so, though they shall dwell forever in the presence of their brethren. And that an acute and active people, surrounded for ages by polished and luxurious nations, should, from their earliest to their latest times, be still found a wild people, dwelling in the presence of their brethren, as we may call these nations, unsubdued and unchangeable, is indeed a standing miracle—one of those mysterious facts which establish the truth of prophecy.

THE GAMBLER.—Well did Dr. Nott say, "The finished gambler has no heart—he would play at his brother's funeral—he would gamble upon his mother's coffin." Horace Walpole mentions an anecdote of a man having in his time dropped down dead, at the door of White's Club House, into which he was carried; the members of the Club immediately made bets whether he was dead or not; and upon this being proposed to bleed him, the wagers for his death interposed, alleging that it would affect the fairness of the bet!

THE LATE MR. WILBERFORCE.—A minister who visited Ireland about thirty years ago, had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Roe, the pious clergyman of Kilkenny, who at that time not only abounded in the work of the Lord, but was eminently useful among his parishioners, who attested the power of his ministry.

In the course of conversation the clergyman gratefully acknowledged, that under God he received his first religious impressions from the perusal of Mr. Wilberforce's "Practical View of Christianity," which had also been blessed to several other clergymen of his acquaintance. Being very anxious to obtain an interview with the venerable author, he shortly after the perusal of his treatise, had the pleasure of being introduced, while on a visit in London.

After a short interview at his mansion in the neighborhood of the city, Mr. Wilberforce took Mr. Roe back with him in his carriage; and being now alone by themselves, the clergyman spoke his mind more freely, and told him that to him he had been indebted for all the light he had received, and all the good accomplished by his ministry. Mr. Wilberforce deeply affected by the recital, kept exclaiming, as the tears rolled down his face, "Give God the praise, sir, give God the praise—the man is a sinner." This exclamation was repeated throughout the whole of the conversation; the pious clergyman and his spiritual benefactor wept together, and rejoiced together over all the goodness and the mercy which the Lord had made to pass before them.

In addition to Mr. Wilberforce's public and religious usefulness, his private charities were immense, and will not be fully known, it is probable, until the revelation of the last day. Seldom has there been a character so enriched with intellectual and moral excellence, so entitled to the universal love and admiration of all classes of mankind, and whose name cannot be pronounced by future generations without grateful benedictions and undying praise.

CONSCIENCE.—Conscience is the great repository and magazine of all those pleasures that can afford any solid refreshment to the soul. For when this is calm and serene and absolving, then, properly, a man may be said to enjoy all things, and what is more, himself; for that he must do before he can enjoy any thing else. But it is a pious life, led by the rules of a severe religion, that can authorize a man's conscience to speak comfortably to him: it is this that must word a sentence, before the conscience can pronounce it, and then it will do it with majesty and authority. It will not whisper, but proclaim a jubilee to the mind; it will not drop, but pour in oil upon the wounded heart. And is there any pleasure comparable to that which springs from hence? The pleasure of conscience is not only greater than all other pleasures, but may also serve instead of them: for they only please and affect the mind in transitu, in the pitiful narrow compass of actual fruition; whereas, that of conscience entertains and feeds it a long time after with durable, lasting reflections.

Naturalists observe, that when the frost seizes upon wine, they are only the slightest and more watery parts of it that are subject to be congealed; but still there is a mighty spirit, which can retreat into itself, and there within its own compass be secure from the freezing impression of the element round about it; and just so it is with the spirit of man; while a good conscience makes it firm and impenetrable, an outward affliction can no more benumb or quell it, than a blast of wind can freeze up the blood in a man's veins, or a little shower of rain soak into his heart, and quench the principle of life itself.—Dr. South.

"THE BRUTES THAT PERISH."—The following incident is one that occurred some time since in London. It is one of the numerous illustrations which we have, that intemperance degrades its victims to the level of the brutes. Passing along one morning in the Strand, my attention was arrested by a crowd, which had assembled at the gate-way which leads to the court yard of Somerset house. To gratify my curiosity, I stopped to enquire what had occurred to excite so much attention. A by-stander informed me that a man who was carrying a large jug of Gin, had accidentally hit against a stone pillar and broken it to pieces, and "there," said he, (pointing to the gutter) "are the contents."—"What a pity," he added, "that so much good liquor should be wasted." I replied that I should rejoice to have all the gin, brandy and rum in England disposed of in a similar manner. Just at this moment a poor, wretched, half clothed specimen of humanity approached, and having learned the facts immediately threw himself on the ground and began to suck in the vile liquor, (now mingled with all the filth of the gutter), until he could no longer support his own weight, when he rolled over insensible, and was carried off by the police. "What a pity," said I to the bystanders, as I turned from this revolting spectacle, "what a pity that no more could be saved of this precious article."

Such is intemperance—and such the resort of its miserable victims.

It begins to be understood by many of our people, that where conversion to God is thorough, it embraces the property, as well as the head and heart; and that a very important part of religion is, to do good with our worldly substances.

Were all thus converted, there would be no suffering poor among us, and no difficulty in raising funds to carry on every benevolent and Christian enterprise.—Zion's Herald.

"I feel all that I know and all that I teach will do nothing for my own soul if I spend my time as most people do, in business or company. My soul starves to death in the best company; and God is often lost in prayers and ordinances. 'Enter into thy closet,' said he, and shut thy door.' Some words in Scripture are most emphatical.—'Shut thy door,' means much; it means—shut out not only nonsense, but business; not only the company abroad, but the company at home: it means—let thy poor soul have a little rest and refreshment; and God have opportunity to speak to thee in a small still voice, or he will speak to thee in thunder."—Cecil.

GOOD BREEDING.—A man's own good breeding is the best security against other people's ill manners.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE following notice politely handed us by Rev. Wm. Case, of East Windsor, adds another to the long list of testimonials in favor of the School Books mentioned by the writer.

MR. G. ROBINS, JR.,
DEAR SIR,—I have examined the School Books which you put into my hands, viz.:—Reader's Manual, Primary Reader, Olney's Arithmetic, Manual of the Constitution, and Olney's Introduction to the study of Geography. The Reader's Guide, published by you, I have previously examined.

The three Reading Books, Guide, Manual, and Reader, by Judge Hall, I consider a decided improvement on the books heretofore in use. They are designed for different classes in our public schools, and each book is distinct from the others in the arrangement of the material, and contains an abstract of the copious principles of reading which are laid down and illustrated in the Guide. There is a pleasing variety in the lessons, the pieces are good specimens of style, and of good moral tendency. I hope these books will soon be introduced into all our public schools.

The Manual of the Constitution, and the Introduction to Geography, are valuable school books. The Arithmetic by Mr. Olney, is on the inductive principle, and has excellencies which a discerning public cannot fail to appreciate. It pursues the desirable medium between those works which assert the principles of the science without explanation and those which so abound in explanations as to leave almost nothing for the pupil to learn. It contains a new and convenient method of extracting the cube root. It is copious and lucid on the subjects of ratio, interest, commission, taxation, &c., and is in all respects deserving of extensive patronage. The quotations arranged under the head of Mental Arithmetic in the beginning of the treatise, will supersede the necessity of purchasing the smaller works, while independently of these it is sufficiently extensive to meet the wants of the largest classes in our public schools.

With sentiments of respect, yours,
WILLIAM CASE.
These books may be obtained of the publisher in Hartford, or any of the Trade in this city, and other towns in New England or New York.
Jan. 10, 1840. 6w43

THIS day published by F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO. 174 Pearl street, and for sale by them and the principal Booksellers in the country, the twenty-seventh Edition of MALTE-BRUN SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, accompanied by an Atlas, containing the following Maps and Charts—

New England States; Middle States; Southern States; No. 1; Southern States; No. 2; Western States; United States, Texas, and the British Provinces of Canada; L. Canada; Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island; North America; South America; Atlantic Ocean, its islands & Coasts; Great Britain and Ireland; Europe, on a double sheet; Africa; Asia; Pacific Ocean, its islands & Coasts; Western Hemisphere; Eastern Hemisphere; Northern Hemisphere; Southern Hemisphere. By S. GRISWOLD, Goodrich.

The present edition has been thoroughly and carefully revised, and such changes made, as were necessary to adapt it to the present state of the science of which it treats. In doing this, reference has been had to the numerous works published by original discoverers and observers, and to the most authentic sources of whatever kind. The Atlas in the former editions, has been laid aside, and one engraved entirely anew, substituted in its stead. The Map of Europe is more than double the size of that in the previous editions; the Map of Great Britain and Ireland and the Southern States No. 1, are additions. To obtain the best authorities, it hardly need be added, no pains or expense have been spared by the compilers. The engravings, as will be seen on examination, are executed in a superior style, and are published by original discoverers and observers, and to the most authentic sources of whatever kind. 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